BOOK REVIEWS

La utilización de las evidencias en las decisiones de política sanitaria (The use of the evidence in health policy decisions)


This book is the result of a seminar held in April 2003 by the University of Alicante (Spain). The publisher and entire support team have made every effort to give the articles written by different authors a homogeneous look. The book is in works of a similar origin. For some years, the health system, both the professionals working in it and the users and those responsible for its management, have been debating whether the decisions taken have a scientific basis. However, some fields seem to be outside this movement causing some perplexity in the observer. One of these fields is public health and, precisely, health management. As discussed in the first chapter of this book, it is a field in which the evidence is scarce and contradictory and, in that framework, little can be done by those with the task of decision taking to give support to evidence the very often, is no such thing.

The book has 10 chapters, with the first one dedicated to giving the reader a general view of the matter in question—the use of evidence applied to public health measures. The other nine contributions consider different examples of public health problems with their characteristics and—why not say so— with their contradictions.

We are given interesting material for a debate as the decisions in this field are influenced not only by the scientific evidence, in many cases arguable as mentioned previously, but also by other factors of a social, cultural, and economic nature that cannot be forgotten.

Antonio Cueto Espinar

When food kills: BSE, E coli and disaster science


Pennington delivers serious messages in this discourse, thought provoking book by sharing his insight into the failings of food safety (and other) inspectorates. Few have forgotten the hysteria associated with the Escherichia coli 0157 outbreak in central Scotland (linked to Barr’s butchers) or the salmonella in eggs scare when Edwina Currie was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health. The situations leading to these and other food poisoning and public health scares are eloquently described throughout, along with lessons learned from disasters like the Piper Alpha North Sea oil disaster, and even the conditions within lunatic asylums since 1815. Repeated and detailed references to non-food disasters with catastrophic potential through high-yield nuclear devices, for example, are not included.

However, Pennington delivers serious messages in this discursive, thought provoking book by sharing his insight into the failings of food safety inspectorates. Few have forgotten the insight into the failings of food safety (and other) inspectorates. Few have forgotten the magnitude of the lessons learned from disasters like the Piper Alpha North Sea oil disaster, and even the conditions within lunatic asylums since 1815. Repeated and detailed references to non-food disasters with catastrophic potential through high-yield nuclear devices, for example, are not included.

The book aims to give a comprehensive assessment of how the built environment influences diverse determinants of energy balance, including diet, and other health behaviours. Occasionally, the authors neglect potential trade offs associated with choices concerning community design. For example, cul de sacs may decrease walking by adults but increase outdoor play of children. Understanding such trade offs is critical to improving planning and prioritisation among design choices.

All in all, we strongly recommend this book as an introduction to connections between urban planning and sedentary behaviour. The authors have done an outstanding job presenting arguments that can be made linking the built environment and physical activity and these arguments should be of great interest to public health, transportation and urban design researchers and planning professionals. The text is also accessible enough for community activists interested in understanding potential consequences of planning decisions and its maps and illustrations are particularly novel and effective for a public health audience.

Brooke Fischer, Sarah Dash, David Berrigan

Health measurement scales. A practical guide to their development and use, 3rd ed


This is the third edition of a successful book whose previous two editions were published in 1989, and 1994. It is a practical guide about health measurement scales called as well “latent outcomes”, such as cognitive abilities, attitudes, quality of life, etc, addressed to clinicians, users, and developers of health measurement scales. In this third edition the authors have updated most of the chapters, mainly those related to cognitive requirements in answering questions, and include a more in depth chapter on item response theory.

The general content of the book follows the process of development and evaluation of health measurement scales. Chapters are devoted to the process of scale development, which includes basic concepts, how to devise and select items, and building scales. Chapters addressed to analyse attributes of the measures include reliability and validity, as well as making change. The chapters about ethical issues that researchers should take into account in their own fieldwork is also of valuable interest. Most chapters are accompanied by practical examples and a considerable number of tables and figures that make easy to understand and to interpret what authors want to explain. Appendices include commented bibliography and recommended reading, sources of developed scales, and a short introduction to exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis.

Through the whole book, authors also try to clarify their point of view on controversial
Community-based health research. Issues and methods


This book is a very interesting referent document for those who work in the public health research field. In fact it is more appropriate for researchers with some experiences in doing public health research rather than junior students. The readers can find some actual examples with in depth analysis on each case, which is very useful for them. However these examples and illustrations are more focused on American and African countries, so that it weakens the global and international application of the book.

Strengths: one of the strengths of this book is to identify and synthesise the key issues and principles for working with communities. It can be used as a theoretical frame for training courses on community based research. The contribution of this book is to emphasise the importance of community based research, which sometimes is forgotten by traditional epidemiological study. It also brings the sight and attention to the involvement of the community to research, change their role from target group to co-researcher, and from passive to active involvement.

Weaknesses: the authors tried to prepare a comprehensive document on community based research, which included all the issues like introduction, principles, methods, and example/experiences. But the readers, after looking at the title of the book, are more interested in learning more specific issues and methods for community based research, and in how to distinguish it from public health research in general. It would have been more interesting if the authors had clarified more clearly the differences in methodology applications in epidemiological and community based research.

Luis Rajmil

Table 5 (corrected) Association of disease severity, standardised for age and sex, with socioeconomic position using individual and area level measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic position</th>
<th>Social class</th>
<th>Educational attainment</th>
<th>Income category</th>
<th>ED level Townsend score quantile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>mean (SE)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>mean (SE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (most deprived)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15.6 (2.5)</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>16.5 (2.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>16.0 (3.0)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>17.5 (2.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>16.2 (2.9)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>14.7 (5.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>15.8 (2.9)</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>15.6 (2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (most affluent)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15.7 (2.7)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>15.3 (2.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correlation coefficient (p value)</td>
<td>SII</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>(2.23 to 9.04)</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test for trend p value</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were two author errors (one terminological and one relating to data) in this paper by Dr Eachus and others (1999;33:603–11). Firstly, the authors referred to the index relating socioeconomic position to New Zealand score of severity of hip disease as the relative index of inequality, whereas the statistic presented is actually the slope index of inequality. Secondly, a programming error led to miscalculation of the correlation coefficients and slope indices of inequality presented in table 5. A corrected table is presented here. The direction of associations is the same as for the incorrect results presented in the original paper, but the effect sizes and significance level are both substantially greater when the correct data are seen, in particular for the associations of social class and Townsend deprivation score with hip disease severity. In the light of the correct data the discussion that was included on why the social class association was weak is no longer applicable.

doi: 10.1136/jech.2003.014611corr1

The authors would like to clarify some points in this paper (2004;58:982–7). The results and conclusions presented in the box on page 985 are preliminary and based on earlier published reports in Dutch.[1–3] This information is merely intended to illustrate the information needs of healthcare providers after a disaster. Details of the health problems of the affected groups and their use of health care will be published in other papers.


doi: 10.1136/jech.2004.022871corr1

There were two author errors in this letter by I D K Dimoliatis (2004;58:1054–5). The unit of measurement in the title should be in lower case (qy) [not (QY)]. Also, in line three of the second paragraph it should read (80y − 50y) [not (80y − 30y)].

Corrections

PostScript 251

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